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[No. 81, of Vol. II.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1791. [Whole No. 185.]

From the NORTH-CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE.

Meſſrs HODGE and WILLS,

HAVING obſerved in your paper of the 17th inſt. the proceedings of a committee of the whole Houſe of Aſſembly of the 24th of November laſt, I confeſs I was not a little ſurpriſed, that a ſubject of ſo delicate a nature, ſhould have made its way to the world through the channel of a news paper remarkable for its purity. While on the other hand, it is certain, that the proceedings therein ſtated, were ſhaped down from a monſter of ſtill greater magnitude (a letter teeming with the ſevereſt reproach and invective, addreſſed to the individual Senators themſelves.) On the other hand, it is equally certain, that they have ſince been in a great meaſure newly moulded and poliſhed with a *different bruſh.*

Regard for truth, and public character, induces me to lay before you a proteſt againſt proceedings tinged with ſo much intemperance, which was prepared by the more moderate part of the houſe, and ſigned by ſome in its rough dreſs, in caſe they ſhould have been finally adopted. A MEMBER.

WE whoſe names are under written, from a ſenſe of that juſtice due to ourſelves as men, and as the Repreſentatives of a free people, do proteſt againſt the reſolutions entered into by this Houſe, reſpecting the Senators of this State in Congreſs.

1ſt. We conceive that however much the ſtate of North-Carolina may, in the eyes of ſome, be a ſufferer from the late proceedings of Congreſs, ſuch injury ſhould be preſented to the world by ſpirited remonſtrances and firm reſolves.

2d. However much individuals may be actuated by party ſpirit, or local reſentment, we conceive diſpaſſionate proceedings beſt ſuited to a political body.

3d. As the Senators of this ſtate in Congreſs have hitherto conducted themſelves with great integrity and propriety in office, it argues the greateſt intemperance, to throw the load of aſperſion upon two individuals for the ſuppoſed faults of a whole body.

4th. The preamble to the reſolutions, which have gone forward to the world, is cloathed in language, which we not only conceive improper, but inconſiſtent with the dignity of a great people.

5th. The reſolutions themſelves, are no ways conſiſtent with the preamble—The preamble ſtates neglect and want of execution in the Senators of this ſtate in Congreſs, as individuals, when all the reſolutions, except one, are relative to the ſenatorial proceedings collectively.

6th. The ſilence of the Senators in not correſponding with the executive of this ſtate, we do by no means condemn as a crime.

1ſt. It might, in many inſtances, defeat the good of the political whole.

2. The inſtructions from the executive might not be the ſentiments of the people, or of the legiſlature—they might be tainted with prejudice and locality. And

3. We do not conceive the neceſſity of ſuch correſpondence expreſſed or implied in the nature of the office of Senator.

7th. Motives of reſpect might have induced, we will admit, the Senators to have written to the legiſlature, from whom they received their appointment, but we do not condemn ſuch ſilence as a crime.

8th. Having confidence in the appointments when made, we rely upon the zeal and virtue of the Senators in ſupporting the public good. We ſhould regret, that in any inſtance they felt locality or were actuated by the warmth of a political fever.

PENNSYLVANIA,

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

THE legiſlature of this commonwealth, ever attentive to the rights and liberties of their conſtituents, and conceiving it a duty incumbent on them to expreſs their ſentiments on ſuch matters of a public nature, as in their opinion have a tendency to deſtroy thoſe rights, agree to the following reſolutions.

Reſolved, that any proceeding on the part of the United States tending to the collection of a revenue by means of exciſe, eſtabliſhed upon principles ſubverſive of the peace, liberty and rights of the citizen, ought to attract the attention of this houſe.

Reſolved, that no public exigency, within the knowledge or contemplation of this houſe, can in their opinion warrant the adoption of any ſpecies of taxation, which ſhall violate thoſe rights, which are the baſis of our government, and thereby exhibit the ſingular ſpectacle of a nation reſolutely oppoſing the oppreſſion of others in order to enſlave itſelf.

Reſolved, that theſe ſentiments be communicated to the Senators repreſenting the ſtate of Pennſylvania, in the Senate of the United States, with a hope that they will oppoſe every part of the exciſe bill now before Congreſs, which ſhall militate againſt the juſt rights and liberties of the people.

In the houſe of Repreſentatives, on the queſtion for adopting the above—there were 40 *Yeas*. 16 *Nays*. On the vote, taken in the Senate, for non-concurrence there were 9 *Yeas*, and 8 *Nays*.

From DUNLAP's DAILY ADVERTISER.

ARE not the ſtate-governments competitors for power with the legiſlature of the union? and if they are ſo, can they be deemed fit arbiters of its proceedings?

Has not uniform experience ſhewn, that all bodies of men are zealous to augment their authority, and extend their juriſdiction? and does it not follow, that if a privilege of cenſuring the federal government at pleaſure is exerciſed by the legiſlatures of the States they will uſe it to limit, and if poſſible, to depreſs that government?

Is it not evident, that ſuch a ſtate of things will lead to ſtruggles, that muſt, in the end, prove fatal to either one or the other of theſe eſtabliſhments; that either the federal government will become odious, and loſe its vigour, or that the legiſlatures of the ſtates will be cruſhed, as incompatible with its proſperity?

Will not this, in the one caſe, deprive us of the means of ſupporting our public credit, our commerce, our navigation, our manufactures, and conſequently, our agriculture, and throw us into confuſion and civil diſcord? Or, on the other hand, conſolidate all the powers of government into one eſtabliſhment, that may prove too extenſive for a permanent republic?

Is there any other mode of obviating theſe dangers, but that each ſpecies of government ſhould cautiouſly keep within the ſphere allotted to it, without interfering with the other, until it ſhall exceed the powers granted to it, but leaving it to the people to judge of its merits and proceedings, who are the only tribunal which has a declared right to decide upon them?

Can it be expected that the federal government will long continue to ſit in the ſame place with our legiſlature, if the latter avails itſelf of its proximity to the former, to hold up its meaſures to public odium while yet unfiniſhed, and thus to prediſpoſe the people to diſlike and diſobey them?

Or, will the other ſtates be content, that the general government ſhould remain here, if the legiſlature of Pennſylvania aſſumes the privilege of biaſſing the laws during their paſſage, to its views or intereſts, while more diſtant members of the union cannot be acquainted with them, till they are eſtabliſhed, and therefore cannot be altered without difficulty? CIVIS.

PORTLAND, *January* 13.

INFORMATION FOR THE PUBLIC.

LAST Monday evening the Light houſe on Portland-head, at the entrance of this harbour, was lighted. This building is built with ſtone and lime, is ſeventy-two feet high, excluſive of the lanthern. The following

Directions are given for coming into this harbour.

Bring the light to bear N. N. W. then run for it, allowing a ſmall diſtance on the larboard hand—and when abreaſt of the ſame, then run N. by W. This courſe will give good anchorage from half a mile to one and a half.

A particular ſurvey will ſoon be taken, the public will then have notice of the bearings of the light from the different rocks and ſhoals, together with directions how far veſſels may ſtand, either eaſt or weſt when beating in.

N. B. No variation for the compaſs is allowed.

NEW YORK, *January* 31.

The following letters paſſed on the 27th and 28th ult. between the PRESIDENT of the New-York MARINE SOCIETY, and Captain DUROTOIS, on his being admitted an Honorary Member of that body.

Captain JULIAN JEAN DUROUTOIS, *Commanding his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Packet, Le Franklin.*

SIR,

YOUR great humanity and benevolence, the more diſtinguiſhed and heightened by diſtreſſes under which yourſelf labored, in reſcuing from almoſt inevitable deſtruction, the remaining crew of the late unfortunate Captain George Bryant, juſtly entitle you to the higheſt eſteem and applauſe, while every feeling heart muſt be impreſſed with a high ſenſe of this meritorious action. The Marine Society of this city, cannot withold from you their teſtimonial of praiſe and reſpect: They have therefore elected you one of their honorary Members, and it is with the greateſt pleaſure that I encloſe your certificate of admittance, and a copy of their charter and bye-laws. I have the honor to be,

With great regard Sir,
Your very humble ſervant,
JAMES FARQUHAR, Preſident.

New-York, 28th Jan. 1791.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yeſterday, accompanying a certificate of my admittance as an honorary Member into the Marine Society, of this city, with their charter and bye-laws.

I cannot enough expreſs my gratitude towards the generous Americans in general, and the Marine Society in particular, for their remembrance of an action which was dictated only by common humanity, and which, by them is far over-rated by the honor conferred on me; for which I beg you, and the Society, to accept my ſincereſt thanks. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very humble ſervant
DUROUTOIS.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Jan. 18.

Amendments to the new Revenue Bill under conſideration.

THE firſt amendment was to add a clauſe after the words "city, town or village," in theſe words, *containing not leſs than —— families.*

Mr. White offered ſome general obſervations on the bill, and on this part in particular, which he ſaid would in its operation be very diſagreeable to a conſiderable proportion of the people; he wiſhed to have it ſo modified as to leave it as little exceptionable as poſſible, and if in doing this a diminution of the ſum propoſed to be raiſed by the bill ſhould take place, ſtill he thought there would according to the eſtimates which had been laid before the houſe, be a ſufficient amount brought into the public Treaſury—but if there ſhould not, he ſhould, he ſaid be willing in ſome other way to make up the deficiency; and for this purpoſe, Congreſs may have a ſeſſion as early as September.

He gave notice that in ſome future ſtage of the bill he ſhould move to have this ſection recommitted.

Mr. Fitzſimons obſerved, that notwithſtanding all that had been offered to ſhew that the revenue propoſed to be raiſed by this bill would not be wanted, he was ſtill of opinion, that no exceſs of any conſequence would be produced; he objected to the commutation propoſed in lieu of the ſpecific duty, and ſhewed how diſadvantageouſly to the revenue this would operate; with reſpect to a perfect definition of what is to be underſtood by a *city, town or village*, he conceived that no poſſible evil would reſult from veſting a diſcretionary power with ſome officer of the United States, to determine what ſhall be underſtood by either of the terms.

Mr. Boudinot objected to any alteration in the ſection, he thought it ſufficiently preciſe, and from recurring to certain authorities, he ſhewed that theſe terms were ſufficiently underſtood to preclude the neceſſity of burthening any officer with the taſk of deſcribing and determining what number of inhabitants ſhall reſpectively conſtitute a city, town or village.

Mr. Livermore ſaid, in his opinion, the terms, "city, town or village," comprehended the whole and every part of the United States.

Mr. Jackſon obſerved, that as two days had been nearly ſpent in conſidering this queſtion, and it appeared to be impoſſible to agree in what conſtituted a village, he thought it would be to no purpoſe to introduce any amendment to the ſection, but leave it to be determined by a due courſe of law; he ſuppoſed that queſtions would ariſe to be determined by the judicial authority of the United States; if this ſhould not appear to be agreeable to the houſe, he would propoſe that it ſhould be referred to the college of phyſicians—thoſe gentlemen of the ſquirt, who as they had attempted to ſquirt morality and inſtruction into the minds of the members, perhaps may alſo be able to ſquirt underſtanding into the houſe, on *this* ſubject.

Mr. Parker controverted certain calculations offered by Mr. Fitzſimons, as to the quantity of liquor which a ſtill might make. He then entered into a general conſideration of the bill and adverting to the diſcontents in ſome of the States, and the utter averſion of many inhabitants to

excises; he said he should continue his opposition to the last.

Mr. Moore offered another modification of the section.

The question on adding the words, was put and negatived.

Mr. Boudinot called the attention of the house to the fourth section, which authorizes the President of the United States, by the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint such a number of officers, as he may think necessary—he thought that the most, if not the only exceptionable clause of the bill; his opinion was, that the number of officers should be limited. He moved this addition to the section—"*provided the number do not exceed in any county, city, town or village.*" He objected to the clause as establishing a dangerous precedent.

Mr. Bloodworth seconded this motion.

Mr. Parker said he was in favor of this motion, because he wished to have the number of these officers as small as possible.

Mr. Boudinot's motion occasioned considerable debate, it was said that the number of officers is virtually restricted by the compensation to be received, this allowance cannot be exceeded, so that the number of officers cannot be encreased beyond what may be necessary—if they are, the President of the United States must pay them out of his own pocket, or they must receive a less sum.

It was said in answer to this, that experience shews when once the object is obtained in the appointment of these officers, ways and means will be found to pay them—in confirmation of this idea it was said, there are already two motions on the table for enhancing the compensations to the officers of the revenue.

Mr. Boudinot's motion was negatived.

Several other amendments were proposed by different members, and rejected. Ajourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 20.

The house resumed the consideration of amendments to the new revenue bill.

An amendment was proposed by Mr. Sedgwick, to strike out part of the 4th section, which respects the compensations to the inspectors, and to introduce a substitute, to limit their compensations to a certain sum.

Mr. Sherman said he should prefer striking out the whole clause, and passing the bill without it—and leave the compensations to be provided for in a separate bill.

Mr. Gerry proposed an amendment, which he conceived was not liable to the objections which apply to the original clause, and to the amendment at present under consideration, and which arise from their giving The President the power of establishing offices.

Mr. Sedgwick stated certain principles of conciliation which had induced him to move the amendment now under consideration. He shewed by a variety of particulars, that the services will be various, and merit in some cases a much greater compensation than in others.

Mr. Ames objected to the amendment proposed, on principles of economy, both of time and money. The time is already so exhausted that there will be scarcely sufficient in the present session, to finish the bill—and if the amendment is adopted, it will follow, that in order to make adequate provision in all cases, you must, in many instances, make that compensation too much. He urged the importance of passing the law with such a power as would enable the Executive to apportion the compensations in proportion to the merits and services of the respective officers. This law is said to be obnoxious to the disapprobation of the people: It therefore becomes our duty to make the compensations such, as may command the services of men of responsibility, in point of property and character—men of prudence and judgment. He conceived the power of apportioning the salaries might be left with the Supreme Executive: Nor did he conceive there was any thing in the Constitution contrary to this idea. Gentlemen have cautioned the house against exceeding the powers of the Constitution by implication; he supposed that it was equally reprehensible to refrain from exercising the full powers, indisputably vested in the legislature by the constitution.

Mr. Boudinot, agreeable to the idea of Mr. Sherman, moved that the clause should be struck out, and leave the compensations to be provided for in a subsequent bill.

This motion was seconded from various quarters, and occasioned a considerable debate.

Mr. Burke said he was sorry to see such a disposition in many of the members of this house to extend the powers of the executive. The excise bill is universally odious—and gentlemen seem to be trying to render this more odious, by urging one exceptionable clause after another: He hoped this clause would be struck out, and that the legislature would retain the power of disposing of their own money. He said that his ideas on the subject had been called chimeras—but this was a stale trick, which has been long practised by those who are in favor of strengthening the arm of the executive—it was always made use of in that country whose precedents we often recur to; but, for his part, no such observations should deter him from placing every possible guard round the liberties of the people, and checking the undue extension of the executive arm.

The motion for striking out was carried—29 to 27.

A motion from Mr. Clymer, as a substitute for the 4th section, was then read. This proposed an inspector for each state, at a salary of dollars per annum, with power to appoint such number of deputy inspectors as they may think proper—these deputy inspectors to receive per cent. on the gross amount of the sums by them respectively collected.

Mr. Sedgwick proposed that this motion should be referred to a select committee, with other motions now on the table.

Mr. Vining was opposed to referring it to a select committee. He said the consequence of a referrence would be an unnecessary prolongation of the business. He thought it might as well be taken up and decided upon at the present time as any.

Mr. Lawrance was in favor of referring this motion to a select committee.

The Speaker observing that it would not be in order to commit this motion, except in connection with the whole clause, Mr. Clymer withdrew it for the present.

Mr. Lee then moved, that the bill should be recommitted for the purpose of bringing in a clause devising a proper mode of collecting the revenue.

Mr. Livermore seconded the motion, and in a few general remarks condemned the bill altogether.

Mr. Stone also spoke against the bill, and in support of the motion for a recommitment.

Mr. Gerry objected to the motion, especially as it was contemplated to make an arrangement by which the duties of the officers of the revenue, already established, are to be blended with those of the officers to be appointed by this law—this would deprive the government of that check which it has in view by this bill.

Mr. Livermore said, that he did not conceive there was any thing like an excise contemplated by the bill. The duty proposed on spirits is a mere duty of impost. As to checks, he did not think any additional ones were necessary. If the officers already appointed to collect the revenue are not sufficient for the purpose, let them be encreased—but as to any further checks, he considered them altogether superfluous. It is acknowledged, said he, on all hands, that the patriotism and punctuality of the importers has been such as to produce a very strict compliance with the revenue laws.

Mr. Gerry read several clauses in the bill, to shew that it was something more than a mere impost law.

Mr. Giles said he hoped the bill would not be precipitated, there are a number of propositions on the table calculated to amend the several defects it contains, he therefore hoped the bill would be recommitted for the purpose of amending those defects; he fully objected to sending the bill up to the Senate in a confessedly imperfect state, and hoped no such precedent would ever receive the sanction of the house, especially in a money bill.

Mr. Sedgwick called the attention of the house to the process of this business; much time was spent in the discussion of it last session—we are now past the middle of the present; more than three weeks have already been spent in the business, and now at this late period, gentlemen come forward with propositions that strike at the very principles of the bill. He hoped no such motion would take place.

Mr. Vining objected to a recommitment for general purposes.

The question on recommitting generally was lost, 30 to 37.

A motion was then made for recommitting for a particular purpose, which was lost, 24 to 33.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2.

The bill making appropriations for the support of government, for the year 1791; and for other purposes, was brought in, engrossed, read the time and passed.

Sundry petitions were read, and referred to the heads of departments.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Otis their Secretary, informing the house, that they have passed the bill declaring the assent of Congress to a certain act of the state of Maryland.

The bill to incorporate the subscribers to the National Bank, was taken into consideration—a lengthy and interesting debate took place.

Messrs. Jackson, Lee, Giles and Madison supported the argument against the bill, principally, as being unconstitutional—Messrs. Lawrance, Sherman, and Gerry severally in favor of its passing:—no vote was taken this day on the subject.

Mr. Floyd of the committee of enrolment, informed the house that the Kentucky bill was presented to the President for his assent.

Mr. Ames presented the petition of Daniel Loller, praying to be placed on the pension list—referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 3.

Sundry petitions were read and referred to the heads of departments.

Mr. Clymer presented the memorial of sundry Widows, creditors of the United States—remonstrating against the funding system—and praying that they may receive six per cent. on the whole amount of the demands against the United States—referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A memorial of sundry merchants of Philadelphia, respecting the erection of piers, at New-Castle in the Delaware, for the security of the navigation, was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Sedgwick, Sturges, and Contee was appointed to report a bill making a temporary provision for the clerks and other officers of the federal courts—also compensation to the jurors attending said courts.

The Bank-bill was further discussed this day. A motion was made by Mr. Williamson to recommit the bill, for the purpose of amending the first section by prolonging the time for receiving subscriptions from October to April—this motion occasioned some debate, and was determined in the negative—the Ayes and Noes being as follow:

AYES.

Messrs. Baldwin, Bloodworth, Brown, Burke, Carroll, Contee, Gale, Giles, Grout, Jackson, Lee, Madison, Matthews, Moore, Sevier, Smith (S. C.) Steele, Stone, Tucker, White, Williamson.——21.

NOES.

Messrs. Ames, Benson, Boudinot, Bourne, Cadwallader, Clymer, Fitzsimons, Floyd, Foster, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Hartley, Hathorne, Heister, Huntington, Lawrance, Leonard, Livermore, Muhlenberg, Parker, Partridge, Rensellaer, Schureman, Scott, Sedgwick, Seney, Sherman, Smith (M.) Sylvester, Sinnickson, Sturges, Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, Wadsworth, Wynkoop.——38.

Mr. Ames, in a lengthy speech, supported the constitutionality of the bill—the further consideration of which was postponed. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 4.

Mr. Heister presented the petition of Andrew Holmes: Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The petition of John Hollins was read, praying an abatement of the additional duties on Imposts, which took place the first January last, arising on a cargo, which, tho it had arrived before, could not be entered till subsequent to that period. Referred to the Secretary of State.

A report of the Secretary of State, on the subject of the Fisheries, was laid before the House by the Speaker, and read by the Clerk—and on motion, it was voted, that this Report, with a letter from the French Chargé des Affaires, which accompanied the same, be sent to the Senate.

The order of the day was called for—which being the Bank-Bill, the Speaker proposed the following question: *Shall this bill pass?*

A lengthy debate then ensued on the general principles of the bill—which continued until the time of adjournment.

PARIS, October 14.

A NEW order of Knighthood is certainly forming in France, with a view to overturn the new French Constitution. The star ends in eight points, with four *fleurs de lis* in the spaces, surmounted with the Crown of France! In the centre is a medallion representing on one side the Marquis de Favras rising from his tomb, on the other a cross *potencee*. There are three ranks of dignity in this order. The cross stars of the first and second differ from that of the third, for instead of the *croix potencee* on the reverse of a medallion, there are the words—"Alpha and Omega." Many silver-smiths are employed at Paris, Strasburgh, and Milan, in making these stars. The Grand Master is at Turin; the Treasurer, M. H. a near relation of M. Barentin, late Keeper of the Seals; the Cashier, an ancient Advocate in Council; and the Secretary in Chief, an Abbe of great repute. The ribbon is black. The Knights Commanders are to wear the star at the breast; the Masters and Apprentices at the button holes. At present the Society wear them in their pockets (I have seen two of them) because the *hour is not yet come.*

This order goes under three or four different names—it is called the order of Resurrection—of the Counter Revolution—of the Holy Sepulchre—or, simply of Jerusalem, a denomination that assimilates it, together with the black ribbon, to that of Malta. The Cavaliers have proper signs and contracts, like the Free Masons, and many Members of the National Assembly have been already admitted into it.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The Count de Merci Argenteau, the imperial Ambassador at the Hague, has written a letter to the Marechal Baron de Bender, dated the 22d of November, which does him infinite credit.

It breathes throughout the noblest sentiments of genuine patriotism, and is written with firmness, tempered by mercy, and may, therefore, be justly supposed to have been dictated by the humane Leopold, who is infinitely greater as a man, than as an Emperor, though an excellent sovereign.

The poor Belgic multitude are mentioned as, "sheep who have gone astray," and who are to be treated with the utmost mildness. To spare, to protect, to forgive, these are the orders given to the Austrian General.

The members of the parliament of Toulouse, overcome by the earnest entreaties of their friends, are gone to St. Sebastian, in Spain, where they have been received most politely and cordially.

By this timely precaution they have, for the present, avoided the chains with which they were threatened to be loaded, and the

prisons which were opening to receive them in their dark and unwholesome receſſes. Vincennes was intended to be their abode.

The laſt news from Oran, on the coaſt of Barbary, are dated the 1ſt of November. It appears that 60 ſhocks of an earthquake have been felt in that town.

The Moors, who are under the dominion of the Bey of Maſcaera, took advantage of the calamities of the inhabitants, and attaced them with 4000 men; but they were repulſed by 1200 men, under the command of Count de la Union, four different times.

A Dublin paper mentions, that a gentleman has engaged, for a wager, to ſpin a finer piece of muſlin than ever came from the Eaſt Indies. We hear that a pound of cotton can be ſpun in ſuch a manner as to be worth thirty guineaa.

SUCCESSION to the CROWN of POLAND.

The King of Poland is not like his brother of France, paſſive, inert, and ready to be carried, or driven, whither ſoever a multitude of ſelf-conſtituted demagogues are pleaſed to command.---While he is willing to ſubmit to good advice, he is himſelf able to give the beſt, and to follow it in practice; at the ſame time, he has diſcernment, courage, and reſolution to diſcover, and to reſiſt baneful counſels.

When he was told that it was againſt his intereſt to permit the election of a Succeſſor to the Crown of Poland, during his own life, he nobly replied, "I love my country better than myſelf, and I am convinced that ſuch a meaſure is alone calculated to reſiſt the influence of foreign powers over the councils of the nation, and to counteract the evils which ſuch an influence has always produced ---there is, therefore, no room for heſitation."

Notwithſtanding ſome particular circumſtances rather unfavorable to the elector of Saxony, ſuch as his having no heirs male, and his brother, and others of his relatives being attached to the houſe of Auſtria, he was unanimouſly propoſed as a ſucceſſor to the preſent King. His Majeſty approved the choice, and it is expected that he will be elected without oppoſition.

France continued without a National Aſſembly for 175 years, till again called together in May 1789, which was a meaſure the ſovereign would never have agreed to, were it not that the derangement of the public finances, and the internal ſtate of convulſion and diſcontent, made ſuch a meaſure indiſpenſably neceſſary. When convoked at the beginning of the 17th century, the Aſſembly were then proceeding to ſuch uncourtly lengths, by impeaching the miniſters of the crown for all the evils and commotions which had for a ſeries of years diſtracted, and almoſt ruined the country, that they were diſſolved by the King, and no more aſſembled. The ſpirit of liberty was not indeed then ſo well underſtood as at preſent, nor was the country on the verge of national bankruptcy—yet is was on the point of being involved in all the horrors of a civil war.

LIGHTNING.

The Pruſſian government has lately publiſhed a circumſtantial relation of the ſucceſs which has attended the uſe of Earth Baths, in reſtoring perſons apparently killed by lightning. The proceſs is as follows:

The perſon ſtruck muſt be immediately undreſſed, laid at length in a bed of ſoft earth, covered with a layer of three or four inches of earth, and from time to time gently ſprinkled with water.

Experience has proved that this proceſs is infallible, and that three hours is a ſufficient time to reſtore animation to thoſe unfortunate perſons to whom the lightning had ſolely cauſed a ſuſpenſion to the pulſe.

A Dublin paper has the following ſtrange paragraph: "Laſt week a gentleman of this city, who came paſſenger in the brig Triton, arrived off paſſage, from Philadelphia, relates, that the Congreſs had determined to ſend an Envoy to the Great Mogul, for the purpoſe of negociating an eſtabliſhment in ſome of the northern provinces of the Indian Empire, for the benefit of a more extenſive trade. That Rupert de Viſme, a capital merchant of New-York, and late Vice-Preſident of Congreſs, had been appointed to that office, and was to embark in the firſt veſſel bound to the river Ganges, about the middle of Sept. The great and good Waſhington has perfectly recovered from his late illneſs; for which, fire works were diſplayed, cannon fired, and every demonſtration of joy and reſpect in the power of a ſenſible and animated people to beſtow.

The following is an effectual cure, even in the moſt deſperate caſes for cattle that have overfed themſelves among wet clover. Take an Egg, empty the ſhell, fill it with tar, and throw it unbroken down the throat of the creature: though ready to burſt, within leſs than five minutes the ſwelling will be abated and the danger entirely over.

GEORGETOWN, Jan. 26.

Extract of a letter from a correſpondent at Louiſville, Kentucky, dated 10th December, 1790.

"You will, before this reaches you, hear of the dreadful ſlaughter made by the Indians. I have loſt fifteen men out of my company, all of which were heads of families, five have left eight or ten children behind. The loſs fell heavy on the militia of Kentucky, the diſharmony which exiſted between the federal troops and the militia, contributed much to this unfortunate campaign."

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Nov. 10, 1790.

"We have at laſt received the prodigiouſly learned pamphlet of Mr. BURKE, concerning the French revolution. It is ſurpriſing that a man of his reputation ſhould have undertaken to expoſe it towards the decline of his life. Some friends of liberty have propoſed here, to ſend him an addreſs of thanks for his wretched defence of tyranny, and particularly for having at laſt opened our eyes, by ſhowing us the Engliſh ſuch as they are, viz. jealous of every thing, except of the confidence and friendſhip of other nations. Whatever may have been the miſtakes of the people of France, before this happy reſolution, its writers have never been ſullied with the reproach of ſupporting tyrants and monks. Yes, France may glory that it never produced a BURKE. Before this ſcribbler preſumes to give us leſſons of policy, let him aſk the King of England why he has uſurped the right of making war and peace—a right which has not been granted to him by any law, and which HENRY VIIIth himſelf, tho a tyrant by trade, never dared to exerciſe: Let him aſk the Parliament the amount of the money it receives annually for its humble ſubmiſſion to the orders of the miniſter: Let him aſk the Church of England, why it affects an inſulting ſuperiority over other religions: Let him aſk the people of England, why two thirds of its citizens are not repreſented in Parliament, whilſt the other third is ſhamefully corrupted by the Crown: Laſtly, let him aſk how long the trial of Mr. HASTINGS is to be deferred—ſuch ſubjects would be worthy of the pen of a patriot.

"Contempt is the beſt weapon againſt a madman like Mr. Burke—to refute him would do him too much honor. From mere charity, however we adviſe him to take a maſter of the French language, that he may comprehend the decrees of the National Aſſembly, with which he is not better acquainted than with the laws of decency and true patriotiſm."

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, Oct. 25.

"The principal merchants of this place met laſt week to deliberate on the means of obtaining redreſs concerning the tonnage duty laid by Congreſs on French veſſels, notwithſtanding the treaty of commerce, which ſubſiſts between the two nations.

"They reſolved unanimouſly to write to the chambers of commerce of Nantz, of Rouen, and of other ſea port towns, to requeſt their concurrence to an addreſs, which is to be preſented to the National Aſſembly. They deſire that the Americans, who hitherto have paid no tonnage in France, may be placed on the ſame footing as the French are in America. I do not know what will be the reſult of this ſtep, but I ſhall take care to inform you by the very firſt opportunity.

"Great complaints are made here that your government has appointed two conſuls to reſide at Hiſpaniola and Martinico. We do not even allow the Spaniards to have conſuls in our colonies. These officers are only admitted into countries where commerce is free; the trade of our iſlands is not free; it cannot, it will not be free. Our policy in this reſpect does not differ from that of other nations; attempt to ſend conſuls to Jamaica or to the Havannah, and you will ſee how they will be received.

"The aſſignats riſe conſiderably ſince the beginning of the ſales of Church land: it is believed they will ſoon be at par.

"From this moment we may conſider the revolution as complete. If the ariſtocrats dare to make new attempts, they will be ruined for ever."

Yeſterday his Excellency the Governor communicated to the legiſlature a letter from Governor Chittenden, of Vermont, dated Jan. 22d, including a certified copy of an act of that ſtate, for paying 30,000 dollars to this ſtate, and fixing the boundary of Vermont—Alſo informing, that they had appointed the Hon. Nathaniel Chipman, and Lewis R. Morris, Eſquires, commiſſioners to negociate the admiſſion of that ſtate into the union.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.

The militia of Maſſachuſetts conſiſts of 50,000 train-band Infantry, 1300 Cavalry, and 1200 Artillery-men—add to theſe, 23,000 Alarm men, all armed for war, the whole will make a body of 75,000 men. The train-band are from 16 to 40 years of age; the alarm-liſt, from 40 to 60.

FROM THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

THE Bill depending before Congreſs for incorporating a Bank, is certainly unconſtitutional. Whatever powers the State governments did not grant, are expreſsly to be retained: now there is no power granted in the conſtitution for incorporating any Banking Company whatever: none are mentioned as entitled to excluſive rights, but authors for their writings or diſcoveries; and the States are in the daily habits of granting charters which muſt interfere with thoſe of Congreſs, if both have the power to grant them. The bank of North-America holds its charter under the State of Pennſylvania: the Congreſs have no right to eſtabliſh another Bank to its prejudice, or to incorporate another ſet of men to carry on Banking, whoſe notes are alone to circulate in the public revenues. The Conſtitution of the United States expreſsly ſays, no preference ſhall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the parts of one State over thoſe of another; of courſe, no Bank can be founded to iſſue notes at Philadelphia to pervade the Union, to the injury of Banks elſewhere. Congreſs might as well incorporate an Eaſt-India or any other, as a Banking Company.

Philadelphia, Feb. 5.

We hear that the amount of the value of the Exports from the United States, for thirteen months, agreeable to an eſtimate made at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, is *twenty millions and two hundred thouſand dollars.*

Some recent accounts from France, via Boſton, ſtate, that the Aſſignats of France, which had been down to 8 per cent. diſcount, have riſen to par.

It is rather a curious circumſtance in the politics of the United States, that the powers of the legiſlature, as derived from the conſtitution, ſhould be conſidered in a leſs expanſive view by ſome who are appointed to adminiſter the government, than they are contemplated by any particular ſtate in the union, or even by thoſe who have racked their inventions to diſcover in thoſe powers the latent ſeeds of tyranny. It may however afford conſolation to the real friends to the liberties of our country, when they reflect, that there are ſo many motives, whether laudable or not, in the minds of the adminiſtrators of our government, to ſound an alarm at the moſt diſtant appearance of encroachment on the rights of the ſtates, or of individuals.

If the powers of the general government are ſo limited that they cannot embrace every object with which the eſſential intereſts of the United States are connected—the people, like *Moſes* of old, may have a view of the promiſed land, but may not enter therein; or, like *Tantalus*, may have the waters of life flowing to their lips, but are not ſuffered to taſte thereof.

The Conſtitution of the United States has been highly complimented at home and abroad—and from the happy alteration in the circumſtances of our country, under its auſpices, the people have been led to ſubſcribe to the opinion of its friends; but if the powers, which the government has exerciſed, exceed the limits preſcribed, the people muſt moſt ſincerely lament the reſtriction, and conſider the conſtitution ſo far defective; for it is much better to derive ſuch advantages from a conſtitutional ſource, than to owe them to accident, or an illegal aſſumption of legiſlative power.—One thing however *is* certain, that independent of the Conſtitution we have no reaſon to ſuppoſe that the United States would at this day, have been either in *credit, free,* or *independent.*

A correſpondent obſerves on the ſubject of the national debt of Great Britain, that if the principal of it could be paid off, it would be more fatal to the Britiſh nation than the mines of Mexico were to Spain—and it is well known the Spaniards loſt their ſpirit, independence and freedom, when they opened thoſe ſources of the precious metals.

A Negro Man was lately tried at the Court-Houſe in Fairfax county, Virginia, for killing an Overſeer. It appearing on the trial, that the Overſeer had been guilty of many barbarous acts towards the Negro, and that the Negro's life was in danger when he committed the fact, he was acquitted. This deciſion has given great ſatisfaction to the friends of juſtice and humanity in that quarter.

Hon. NICHOLAS GILMAN and JEREMIAH SMITH, Eſquires, are elected members of the ſecond Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.

Extract of a letter from Joſeph Fenwick, *Eſq. Conſul of the United States, at the port of Bourdeaux, dated Nov.* 8, 1790, *addreſſed to his friend in Providence, (R. I.)*

"There is a uſage at this port, which allows on all bills of lading, filled with primage and average accuſtomed, ten per cent. on the freight—ſay five to the Capt. for primage, and five to the ſhip for average. As this occaſions frequent and diſagreeable diſputes here, between the Captains and Conſignees, and often ſubjects the freighter to a charge he is not aware of, I beg leave to ſuggeſt, that it would be well to ſtipulate on the bill of lading what is to be allowed, to either the Captain or Ship, over and above the freight. As this is not generally known in America, and the information may intereſt your merchants in general, I beg that it may be inſerted in the different newſpapers throughout the United States."

APPOINTMENTS.

The Governor of this Commonwealth, on the 1ſt inſt. made the following appointments.

The Hon. *Edward Shippen,* Eſquire, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, in the room of the late Hon. George Bryan, Eſq.—The Hon. *James Biddle,* Eſq. Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—and *Charles Biddle,* Eſq. Prothonotary of ſaid Court.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Correſpondent who handed us remarks on the indecorum of wearing Hats, *cocked,* as well as flouched, in the Gallery of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, even while the Chaplain is officiating, is informed, that agreeable to King Charles' rule, we think it beſt to "MAKE NO COMPARISONS."

As to the Dogs, who accompany the Auditors of the debates, and ſometimes diſturb the Houſe by their yelping, we refer our correſpondent to their owners.

PRICE CURRENT.——PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.					
6 pr. Cents	17ſ.	17ſ3.	pr. £	86¼	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	8ſ9	9ſ.		45	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents		9ſ.	9ſ1	45	do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.					
Final Settl. and other Certificates		16ſ.		80	do.
Indents		8ſ9	9ſ	45	do.
N. and S. Carolina, debts,		11ſ.	11ſ6.	57½	do.

MR. FENNO,

THAT the ſentiments contained in the following PROTEST may be more generally known throughout the Union, you are requeſted to inſert it in the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Minority on the Vote reſpecting the Reſolutions of the Houſe of Repreſentatives on the ſubject of the Exciſe Bill, now depending in the Congreſs of the United States, having had permiſſion to enter on the journals the reaſons of their diſſent, have accordingly introduced the following:

1ſt. BECAUSE, the precedent being once eſtabliſhed, that it is expedient for the State Legiſlatures to enter into legiſlative reſolutions, reſpecting the acts and proceedings of Congreſs, would be attended with the moſt fatal conſequences to the peace and tranquility of the union; for under the ſpecious and ſeducing plea, that is now alledged, of protecting from invaſion the liberties of the people, an oppoſition to every act of the federal government, for impoſing taxes, might be juſtified; now the ſtate legiſlatures are choſen for the particular objects of municipal juriſdiction; the people have never committed to them an agency in the buſineſs of federal legiſlation, nor have inveſted them with authority to oppoſe legiſlative barriers to the diſcretion of Congreſs, in the exerciſe of their conſtitutional powers; for they muſt neceſſarily be incompetent thereto, for want of the collected wiſdom and extenſive information that the complicated affairs of the union require.

2d. Becauſe we cannot but expreſs, in language of unqualified diſapprobation, the impropriety of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of Pennſylvania, diſcuſſing the merits of a report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, at the very period that Congreſs was employed in deliberation on the ſame ſubject; and of foreboding the miſchief that might enſue from its adoption, by the federal legiſlature; this was drawing an inference of a neceſſary perverſion of power, to the public detriment, from the exerciſe of their conſtitutional authorities; which was ungenerous, as the poſſible abuſe of power is equally incident to every truſt; and as amongſt the acts of Congreſs there is no evidence on record that can juſtify ſo dreary and unfavorable an anticipation of their acts, the intentions ſhould be never maliciouſly prejudged, nor ſhould cenſure be implicated, without the proof, or even appearance, of error or criminality; the federal government merits kinder treatment than to be brought into diſrepute from a mere apprehenſion of meditated danger.

3d. Becauſe, on a ſuppoſition that Congreſs, regardleſs of their duty to their country, and their conſtituents, ſhould paſs acts, which contravene the conſtitution, by encroaching on thoſe powers, which the ſtates have excluſively retained, it is preſumable that there would be found ſuch inflexible integrity and independence in the federal judiciary, ſo to expound the laws, as to prevent their being carried into execution; beſides, an additional ſecurity and ſalutary check, ariſe out of the enlightened patriotiſm of our Chief-Magiſtrate, who, we may reſt aſſured, will never ſanction a legiſlative act, that indicates an encroachment on the reſerved rights and powers of the people.

4th. Becauſe, the federal and ſtate governments, are, in their reſpective characters, agents and truſtees of the people, totally diſtinct from, and independent of, each other, inſtituted with different powers, and deſignated for different purpoſes. Neither has any right to interfere with the conſtitutional acts of the other; and ſhould either attempt to enlarge its ſphere of juriſdiction, at the expence of the other, there is an ultimate appeal to the ſentiments and ſanction of the people, who are their common conſtituents, their common ſuperior, and their common umpire. This reſponſibility to, and dependence on the people, may not only be deemed an effectual guard againſt the dangerous and improper exerciſe of the legiſlative truſts, but as a ſufficient controul, to prevent undue encroachments on each other's authorities.

5th. Becauſe, from the relative ſituation and circumſtances of the federal and ſtate governments, with reſpect to weight and influence, there is too much reaſon to apprehend danger, from the encroachments of the latter, on the acknowledged rights and conſtitutional powers of the former. The federal government, in its infancy, encountered many difficulties, ariſing principally from the ſtronger attachments and predilection of influential characters to their ſtate authorities. But its operations have been ſo inſtrumental in meliorating the ſituation of the country, aggrandizing its intereſts, and rendering the people happy, that many of its warmeſt enemies in this and other States, have abandoned their former propenſities, and become its firm friends and ſupporters.

But there is ſtill much to apprehend from an undue interference of the ſtate legiſlatures on the proceedings of Congreſs; a diſpoſition to which, ariſes out of the qualities inherent in, and attached to, all public bodies, but which will be much matured, from a precedent being eſtabliſhed, by ſo powerful a ſtate as Pennſylvania—and ſhould other ſtates follow the example, of tranſmitting to their delegates in Congreſs, legiſlative reſolutions, on the various matters that may be depending in that body, there is too much reaſon to believe they would have an improper bias on the minds of the members, who might pay too great a deference to opinions ſanctioned by ſuch high and reſpectable authority; this would tend to diſarm the federal government of its power, and reduce it to a ſlaviſh dependence on the ſtate legiſlatures.

It would give riſe to a legiſlative warfare betwixt the federal and municipal governments, and inſtead of a ſyſtem of legiſlation that ſhould be founded on a ſpirit of mutual conceſſion and accommodation, which connects by ties of ſympathy the various intereſts of the union, it would flow from the diſcordant and diſtinct views and wiſhes of the ſeparate members of the confederacy.

6th. Becauſe in the interference of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, there exiſts ſuch a palpable inconſiſtency of conduct and dereliction of principle; for whilſt they expreſs the moſt fearful apprehenſion of an attack on the liberties of the people, from the operation of an exciſe bill, now depending before Congreſs, their patriotiſm has not extended ſo far, as to propoſe the repeal of an act of this State of a ſimilar nature, but which involves powers far more obnoxious and oppreſſive to the people, than thoſe which are in the contemplation of the act of Congreſs.

The people have for a long ſeries of years, ſubmitted to this ſpecies of taxation, without murmur or complaint, and gave a preference to it at a time when the fiſcal adminiſtration was not preſſed for revenue. We have too much reſpect for the houſe to harbour a wiſh of tainting their reſolutions by a ſuſpicion of inſidious deſign; the ſame conſideration induces us to regard their conduct in this inſtance, with very ſerious concern.

7th. Becauſe it is well known that government, in a great meaſure is founded on, and ſupported by, public opinion; it therefore becomes neceſſary, for thoſe who are favorably inclined to the federal government, to cheriſh every ſentiment, propitious to its exiſtence: but theſe reſolutions, cloathed in the garb of legiſlative ſuſpicion and diſtruſt, muſt have a ſtrong tendency, to enliſt on the ſide of oppoſition to federal authority, ſome of the moſt popular prejudices; and thereby to diffuſe among the people, a want of confidence in the wiſdom and purity of the federal councils; the ſeeds of diſſention and jealouſy being once ſown (without timely care and precaution to prevent it) they will inſenſibly ripen into a harveſt of diſaffection.

8th. Becauſe, as the federal government is intended as a bond of union, to cement the States together by a tie of general intereſt, and a general ſyſtem of legiſlation, equally operative on every member of the confederacy, it is neceſſary that the fulleſt confidence ſhould be evinced of a general diſpoſition to acquieſce in the acts of federal legiſlature; the State governments, like the radius of a circle, have a common centre in the federal government: the further they individually depart from it, the more they reſpectively recede from each other, and the further they remove from the influence of that authority, which can alone prevent the dreaded diſunion of the ſubordinate parts. Now if one State interferes in the proceedings of the federal government, it not only betrays an indiſpoſition to comply with the reſult of the federal arrangements, but induces an idea of the exertion of an undue influence; which muſt neceſſarily inflame the prejudices of the diſaffected, and create alarms and jealouſies in the other States of the union.

9th. Becauſe, the people of this State, in ratifying the federal conſtitution, made a ſolemn compact with the people of the other States to veſt certain ſpecific, and defined powers, in the federal government, for the common good of the union.

Whilſt the government of the United States, confines itſelf within conſtitutional bounds it is incompatible with the duties ariſing out of its engagements, for a State legiſlature, to interfere by legiſlative reſolutions, in oppoſing the exerciſe of their powers; for however anxious a State may be to diſengage itſelf from its federal obligation, yet it cannot effect it, without the conſent of the other States, which are joint parties to the contract.

Under the influence of the ideas expreſſed in the foregoing obſervations, and as friends to the conſtitutional and acknowledged rights of the federal and State governments, we feel ourſelves called upon ſolemnly to enter our reaſons of diſſent, againſt ſo fatal a precedent, as that eſtabliſhed by the reſolutions of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and to depreciate the pernicious conſequences that may ariſe therefrom.

WILLIAM BINGHAM,
JAMES COLLINS,
JONATHAN ROBERTS,
HENRY TYSON,
JOHN CHAPMAN,
WILLIAM M'PHERSON,
BENJAMIN MARKLEY,
THOMAS LILLY,
JOHN STEWART,
RICHARD DOWNING,
DANIEL CLYMER.

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Eſſay on appearing what we neither are, nor wiſh to be
Curio, a character. By miſs Bowdler
Eſſay on the influence of religion in civil ſociety. By the rev. Thomas Reeſe, A. M. paſtor of the preſbyterian church at Salem (S. C.)
Revolutions of Engliſh literature. Tranſlated from the Italian
Curious particulars diſcovered by the microſcope
On the improvement of worn-out land. By Richard Peters, eſq.
Expenſe, culture, and profit of half an acre of hemp. By mr. Curven
Expenſe and product of an acre of hops
Mode of deſtroying canker-worms, and of preventing the blaſting of grain. By John Cuſhing
Precautions againſt fire
Mode of purifying tallow, to make candles
A ſingular accident
Method of tempering edge-tools, of too brittle a quality
Method of checking the too free perſpiration of the hands
Liſt of the moſt material articles exported from the ſtate of New-York, in July, Auguſt, and September, 1790
Arrivals at the port of New-York, from January 1, 1790, to January 1, 1791
Liſt of the ſea-veſſels, which arrived in the port of Philadelphia, from January 1, 1790, to January 1, 1791
Account of the patients in the Philadelphia diſpenſary, from December 1, 1789, to December 1, 1790
Bill of mortality, for the town of Salem, for the year 1790
Extracts from the cenſus of the inhabitants of Maſſachuſetts
Cenſus of the inhabitants of the ſtate of New-York
Cenſus of the inhabitants of the city and county of New-York
Statement of the tonnage of veſſels, entered in the united ſtates, from October 1, 1789, to September 30, 1790
Obſervations on the artifices of animals. From Smellie's philoſophy of natural hiſtory
The negro equalled by few Europeans. Tranſlated from the French
Anecdote
Charter of Rhode-Iſland.

POETRY.

Verſes, addreſſed to the truſtees of the college and academy of Philadelphia. By the rev. Nathaniel Evans
The hermit's viſion. By the rev. Thomas Penroſe
Inſtructions to a porter. By mr. Bedingfield
Verſes on the new year
Hymn, written for Sunday-ſchools. By William Hayley, eſq.
The neſt
Invitation to the country. By Leſbia
Friendſhip. By the rev. Thomas Penroſe
Home—an extempore effuſion
Song, written in Maryland, during the late war.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1791.

Wanted a GROUND RENT, of

15 or 20 *l.* pr. annum, well ſecured. Enquire of
JOSIAH HEWES,
LAWRANCE SECKEL,
OWEN JONES, jun'r.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LOTTERY.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY, preſent the Public with the Firſt Claſs of the *Maſſachuſetts ſemi-annual State Lottery*, which will commence drawing in the *Repreſentatives' Chamber*, in Boſton, on the Seventeenth of *March* next, *or ſooner*, if the Tickets ſhall be diſpoſed of.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 Tickets, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the uſe of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks.				
25000.				

☞ TICKETS may be had of the ſeveral Managers, who will pay the Prizes *on demand*—of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth—of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-Store, *Franklin's-Head Court-Street*, and at other places as uſual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boſton, July 28. 8790.

☞ *Tickets in the above Lottery are to be ſold by* Stephen Auſtin, *corner of Front and Pine Streets, Philadelphia.*

PLEASE TO NOTICE.

☞ *FOR the accommodation of thoſe who would wiſh to become Adventurers in the Firſt Claſs of the* MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL STATE LOTTERY, *letters*, poſt paid, *directed to* SAMUEL COOPER, *at his Office, North ſide State-Houſe, Boſton, enclaſing Philadelphia, New-York or Boſton Bank-Bills, or other good Bills, will be particularly attended to, and Tickets forwarded* immediately *upon the receipt of ſuch letters.*

Boſton, Dec. 22, 1790.

N. B. *A Liſt of Prizes will be depoſited with the Printer hereof, immediately after the drawing is compleated.* 71 taw tf

☞ The Managers of the STATE LOTTERY aſſure the public, that the firſt Claſs of the Semi-annual Lottery will poſitively commence drawing on the day appointed, viz. the 17th of *March* next. As the Managers have in their ſeveral Monthly Lotteries commenced drawing at the hour aſſigned, ſo they are determined to be equally as punctual in this. *Jan. 95.*

New Line of Stages.

THE Subſcriber has eſtabliſhed a line of STAGES from Hartford to Boſton, by way of Norwich and Providence, which will run thro twice a week during the Winter Seaſon, and three times a week during the Summer Seaſon.

Good Carriages, Horſes, and careful Drivers are provided.—Paſſengers pay three Pence per Mile, and are allowed 14 pound Baggage each.—Extra Baggage pays at the rate of three Pence per Mile for every 150 wt. As the Mail is to go in theſe Stages for the year 1791, fixed hours for ſtarting from the reſpective Stage Houſes is abſolutely neceſſary—from which there can be no deviation. *Norwich, Dec. 14, 1790.*

The Stage for the Eaſtward leaves
Hartford——Mondays and Thurſdays,
Norwich——Tueſdays and Fridays,
Providence——Wedneſdays and Saturdays,
For the Weſtward, leaves Boſton——Mondays and Thurſdays,
Providence——Tueſdays and Fridays,
Norwich——Wedneſdays and Saturdays.

69—1w3m JESSE BROWN.

TO BE SOLD,

THE SEAT OF THE LATE GOVERNOR *LIVINGSTON*,

ſituate about a mile from Elizabeth-Town, on the public road to Morris Town. The farm contains between 90 and 100 acres of land, 15 or 20 acres of which are wood land; there is alſo appertaining to the ſaid farm about 19 acres of ſalt meadow. Particular attention having been paid to the cultivation of fruit; there is on the farm a very large collection of various kinds of the choiceſt fruit trees, &c. in full bearing; the houſe is large, convenient, well built and in very good repair.

Enquire of the Printer, for further particulars.

New-York, Jan. 1791. 80 3m

Forty Dollars Reward.

LOST by the Subſcriber, on the 12th day of January 1791, between Penollopon and Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, and State of New-Jerſey, the following Certificates, iſſued by the ſaid State, to ſundry Soldiers, for the three-fourth parts of the depreciation of their pay; all of which are ſigned by John Stevens, jun. Treaſurer, and counterſigned by James Ewing, Auditor, viz.

No.	Dated,	Payable to	Amount.
323	June 26, 1781,	Powel Alſton,	£.60 8 9
399	January 27, do.	Jacob Long,	30 16 10½
593	June 29, do.	Oliver Cromwell,	60 8 9
664	June 30, do.	James Kinſey,	57 12 6
740	July 2, do.	George Long,	5 4 4½
869	July 4, do.	Ananias Clark,	3 12 4½
938	July 30, do.	Samuel Dotey,	135 7 6½
1060	March 20, 1782,	Ephraim Patten,	31 13 9
1128	Auguſt 8, do.	James Coulſton,	30 7 10½
1133	Auguſt 8, do.	Moſes Thompſon,	150 5 9½
1230	January 27, 1783,	Aſa Gilderſleaves,	63 7 5½
1237	April 9, do.	Michael Lane,	61 16 10½
841	July 4, 1781,	James Clark,	4 17 10½

Any perſon who may have found the ſaid Certificates, and will return them to the ſubſcriber, living at Penollopon aforeſaid, ſhall receive the above reward; and in proportion for any part of them which may be returned.

All perſons are hereby cautioned againſt purchaſing any of the above Certificates, as payment is ſtopped at the public offices. If any of them ſhould be offered for ſale, the perſon to whom they are offered is requeſted to ſtop the ſame, and give notice thereof to their humble ſervant. KENNETH HANKINSON.

Monmouth County, New-Jerſey, Jan. 15, 1791.